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DPRK President Receives Delegations from Zambia and Seychells

President Kim Il Sung on August 20 received Mr. James Michel, Deputy General Secretary of the Seychells People's Progressive Front, Chief of Staff of the People's Defence Army and Minister of Education and Information who visited Korea as a special envoy of Mr. France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychells.

The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and a gift of President France Albert Rene to President Kim Il Sung. (KCNA Radiophoto)

President Kim Il Sung on August 14 received a defence ministry delegation of the Republic of Zambia on a visit to Korea. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Recently, he has received various foreign delegations and guests including a government military delegation of the Republic of Uganda (Aug. 11), a government delegation of Bourkina Fasso (Aug. 14), the Speaker of the Parliament of the Republic of Finland (Aug. 20), and a government delegation of the Republic of Mali (Aug. 20).

Chon's Japan Visit: Dangerous Political Game

By Kirk C. Bascom

The current spate of news stories and comments on Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan on September 6-8 largely serve to paint a very rosy picture of Mr. Chon and his recent "accomplishments" as head of the current regime in Seoul. These alleged "accomplishments" include his recent pardoning of political prisoners as well as having Seoul chosen as the venue for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. By emphasizing such meaningless showcase activities, the mainstream media are playing a very dishonest game of diverting the public's attention away from the true nature of Chon and his regime. This is nothing but a red herring that attempts to lead us away from a number of uncomfortable truths. It is imperative now, on the eve of Chon's visit, to examine some of these truths and expose Chon for the ruthless dictator that he is.

"By emphasizing such meaningless showcase activities, the mainstream media are playing a very dishonest game of diverting the public's attention away from the true nature of Chon and his regime.

"Chon's handling of the Kwangju uprising in May of 1980 shows us just how ruthless a man he is. What kind of modern democracy would call out its own troops to slaughter thousands of its own citizens? What kind of man can justify such brutality and blatant oppression and still think of himself as being human?

"Chon's visit to Japan strongly implies approval and support by the Japanese government for Chon and his bloody methods."

Unprincipled Opportunist

From his boyhood onward, Chon has manifested an almost maniacal drive for self-aggrandizement—often at the expense of others. As a young boy he strongly desired to become a pilot for the Imperial Japanese forces, then occupying Korea. He easily shifted his admiration to the victorious American forces in 1945. It mattered not to Chon whether either of his objects of admiration may have been right or wrong—or that both be wrong—in their imperialistic desires. Nor did the fact that both of his early patrons were outsiders occupying his homeland. What mattered most to him, and still matters most today, is what glory and power he could gain from such patronizing.

This sort of mindless, unprincipled opportunism has marked Chon's rise to power. From his entrance into the Korean Military Academy through his entire military career, Chon has had an uncanny ability to seize opportunities and impress his superiors, mostly through toadyism, deceit and betrayal.

After a number of betrayals of his own superiors—men who had, for various reasons, fallen out of political favor shortly before being betrayed by Chon—Chon was in a position to appoint himself as chief investigator into Park's assassination. This act not only cleared away any U.S. culpability in Park's death, but it also laid the groundwork for Chon's eventual rise to power. After eliminating most of his rivals, Chon became the leading army strongman. This, in turn, set him up to be elected by the rubber-stamp electoral college as successor to Choi Gyu Ha, the man who became president after Park's death and who was forced to resign by Chon.

Corruption and Illegitimacy

It is thus not surprising that the "government" that this man presides over is no less corrupt and lacks in any real popular support. Indeed the situation in Korea under Chon is worse than it was under Park. Press freedom is more restricted and torture of political prisoners reached an unprecedented level under Chon. There are no free popular elections for central government officials. The rights of organized labor and legitimate protest are severely limited. Chon's very rise to power and his methods of political and social repression render his popular base of support very small and tenuous at best.

Chon's handling of the Kwangju uprising in May of 1980 shows us just how ruthless a man he is. What kind of modern democracy would call out its own troops to slaughter thousands of its own citizens? What kind of man can justify such brutality and blatant oppression and still think of himself as being human? Of course, it should not be too surprising that Chon could do such things. Chon's career is filled with instances of treachery and brutality, not least of which was his command of the infamous White Horse Division in Viet Nam where his true reputation as a butcher really took hold. During that command, Chon is quoted as saying, " . . . we Korean troops are merciless to the Vietcong. We show no mercy for anyone who helps or hides the Vietcong. From now on, you will know how ruthless we Korean soldiers really are." This from a man who is today "president" of a "democracy."

Chon's anti-communism and his constant harping on the "threat from

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On Further Developing the Educational Work

Letter of Mr. Kim Jong Il to Attendants of National Meeting of Educational Activists on July 22, 1984

"On Further Developing the Educational Work", a letter of Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the attendants of the national meeting of educational activists on July 22, 1984 was published.

The letter consists of the preface, "1. Further development of education is an important requirement of our revolution," "2. On improving the quality of universal eleven-year compulsory education," "3. On improving the training of technicians and specialists and promoting the intellectualization of the whole society," "4. On raising the role of teachers and improving the conditions for education" and "5. On enhancing the party guidance of education."

In the preface, Mr. Kim Jong Il points out that over the past years the educational workers have striven to implement the "Theses on Socialist Education" published by President Kim Il Sung and achieved a great success in their educational work. Our educational work which started from scratch after the liberation has now reached a very high stage where the whole society is being intellectualized and our country has literally become a land of learning, a land of education, where all the people study, he notes.

In the first part of the letter, Mr. Kim Jong Il says that to develop education is an important requirement for the training of people into more powerful beings and for the acceleration of social development. He continues:

Socialist education is, in essence, an undertaking to transform man into a powerful being. Man's social position and role are determined by his consciousness of independence and by his creative ability.

A man with these qualities alone can be a powerful being and can fulfil his responsibility and role as a master of society. The consciousness of independence and creative ability which determine man's social position and role are cultivated satisfactorily by means of education. Therefore, if we are to train people into powerful social beings and ensure that they discharge their responsibility and role as masters of society, we must steadily develop educational work.

A rapid development of education is indispensable also for a rapid social progress.

If we are to accelerate social progress, we must give definite priority to the remoulding of man in particular, although we have to carry on the transformation of nature, society and man simultaneously. Without giving foremost attention to the remoulding of man, it would be impossible to push forward the transformation of nature and society nor would it be possible to advance the revolution and construction at a high rate. Because it is precisely an activity to remould man, the main factor in social progress, education is an important revolutionary work which must always be given the first and foremost place in the revolution and construction and which must be developed quickly by strenuous efforts.

Mr. Kim Jong Il says giving proper education to the younger generation is very important in carrying on the revolutionary cause of Juche. He continues:

The victorious advance of our revolution and its future depend largely on how we educate the new generation, the heir to the revolution. The history of the international communist movement shows that the working-class party can give a steadfast continuity to the vitality of the revolution, advance the revolution and construction triumphantly and carry out its historic mission only when it educates properly the younger generation that will replace the preceding generation in the revolution. If the revolutionary cause of Juche is to be consummated through generations under the leadership of the party, it is necessary to put efforts into education and prepare the younger generation as heir to the revolution and as strong replacement.

Mr. Kim Jong Il also says:

Educational work must be developed further also for the complete victory of socialism.

If we are to establish a classless society and win the complete victory of socialism, we must carry on the three revolutions vigorously so as to prevent the corrosive action of outdated ideas by freeing the peasantry from the fetters of these ideas and by raising the ideological and cultural levels of all members of society, and to develop the production forces to such an extent as to permit the industrialization of even agriculture.

In order to succeed in carrying out all the tasks for the complete victory of socialism, we must direct efforts to education and raise further the ideological, technical and cultural standards of the working people and train a large number of competent technicians and specialists.

The success in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for the acceleration of the cause of modeling the whole society on the Juche idea depends largely on how educational work is developed. The standard of education is immediately the level of the scientific and technological progress made by a country; it finds expression in the level of culture and of the productive forces. To hope for success in the technical revolution and economic construction without developing education is a mere wish.

We, Mr. Kim Jong Il says, must effect a revolution in education to meet the new requirements of the developing revolution and thus improve school education as a whole and raise its quality definitively so that the new generations are trained excellently into useful revolutionary workers and that our education may contribute to the development of science and technology and to socialist economic construction in our country.

In the second part, Mr. Kim Jong Il indicates concrete tasks to improve the quality of the universal eleven-year compulsory education. He says:

The people's shaping of world outlook, their intellectual development and the formation of their characters largely depend on how universal eleven-year compulsory education is given. Only when the quality of universal eleven-year compulsory education is improved so as to give all the younger generation perfect general secondary education, will it be possible to train qualified technicians and specialists at the universities and to improve the general ideological and cultural levels of society.

Mr. Kim Jong Il says that in order to improve the quality of universal eleven-year compulsory education, we must first of all define properly the content of general secondary education and correctly teach it.

He stresses that most important in general secondary education is to strengthen political and ideological education and that emphasis should be laid on teaching the basic subjects of science and foreign languages, artistic subjects and physical culture and that basic technical knowledge should also be taught to pupils.

He says that in order to improve the quality of universal eleven-year compulsory education, it is very important to let the work of educating the students go through the necessary pedagogical processes exactly and improve the educational methods.

He says deep attention should be given to a systematic cultivation of extraordinary attitudes and talents of the pupils.

In the third part, Mr. Kim Jong Il advances tasks to improve the training of technicians and specialists as required by the developing reality and promote the intellectualization of the whole society on the basis of the already made successes. He says:

In order to improve the training of technicians and specialists, the scientific and theoretical level of higher education should be raised still further.

What is important in this connection is to develop technical education. Only when we encourage students to master the fundamental principles of modern science and technology through the intensive education of basic technology, can they learn the latest science and technology more effectively, make their professional knowledge perfect during university course and, after their graduation, solve creatively the difficult and complicated problems of science and technology arising in different sectors of the national economy.

We should raise the scientific and theoretical standards of specialized technological education on the basis of intensifying the basic technical education. The higher institutions of learning should extensively introduce the latest achievements made in the development of science and technology in their respective fields so as to elevate the standard of specialized technical education quickly.

Universities should make their students deeply understand the latest successes achieved in the field of basic sciences, so as to improve the training of the specialists drastically.

In order to improve the training of technicians and specialists, higher education should also give students practical, working knowledge applicable to the revolution and construction and readjust the system of technical education and continue to bring it to perfection in pace with the developing reality.

Advancing tasks to intellectualize the whole of society, Mr. Kim Jong Il says:

To this end, it is important to develop the system of giving higher education to the people who are on the job.

This is the best educational system to effect the intellectualization of the whole society successfully at the present stage of socialist construction. The educational sector should efficiently run the existing institutions of higher learning such as factory, farm and fishermen's colleges, and increase the number of these colleges as the circumstances permit it so as to teach the working people who need higher education. In addition, the college on TV should be run efficiently, and videotape lectures be introduced extensively from now on.

For the intellectualization of the whole society it is necessary to intensify social education and establish a revolutionary habit of study throughout the country.

If we are to ensure that all the members of society acquire the knowledge of university education, we must encourage everyone to study hard by establishing the revolutionary habit of study throughout society, while at the same time increasing the number of higher educational institutions and strengthening social education. We should see to it that under the Party's slogan, "The Party, the People and the Army Must All Study!" every working man and woman get in the habit of study and make it a part of daily routine and steadily improve their level of general knowledge and their technical and cultural standards.

In the fourth part, Mr. Kim Jong Il puts forward tasks to raise the responsibility and role of teachers, develop educational science and guarantee adequate conditions for education to improve educational work.

He says the responsibility and role of teachers should be heightened. He continues:

Teachers are directly in charge of educational work; they are career revolutionaries who accomplish the honourable duty of bringing up the rising generations to be heirs to the revolution, to be communist revolutionaries.

Nothing is more important than rearing men, the most precious beings in the world, to be more dignified and powerful, and educating the younger generations, the future of the country, to be successors of the revolution is the most worthy and honourable job.

Teachers should bear deep in mind a high sense of responsibility and pride of being professional revolutionaries who bring up the younger generations to be heirs to our revolution, to be communist revolutionaries, and devote all their wisdom and energies to the education of younger generations and the training of national cadres.

Mr. Kim Jong Il says that in order to discharge their duty and responsibility, teachers must improve their qualifications and that in order to raise their responsibility and role, they should be fastened to their own posts and given social respect and preferential treatment.

He points out that improving the training of teachers is an important requirement for the development of socialist education. In the educational domain, he says, the training of teachers should be improved to have many teachers who attained political and ideological preparedness and acquired high scientific and theoretical qualifications.

Mr. Kim Jong Il stresses that educational science should be developed. He says:

In the domain of educational science, we should steadily improve and perfect the educational system in conformity with the new requirements of the revolution and construction, develop the forms of study while at work and make a far-sighted study of theoretical and practical problems for the intellectualization of whole society through scheduled compulsory higher education.

On the basis of the firm economic foundation of the country, he says, we should ensure sufficient up-to-date educational conditions for the rising generation. He advances tasks to furnish the schools with enough educational facilities.

In the fifth part, Mr. Kim Jong Il refers to tasks to enhance the party guidance of education.

He says only by improving party guidance of education is it possible to maintain the working-class character of

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Bulgarian-Korean Cooperation Gains New Impetus with Korean Leader's Visit: Envoy

The following comment was contributed to The People's Korea by Mr. H.E. Dr. Angel Angelov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Japan.

Mr. H.E. Dr. Angel Angelov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Japan.

The official visit of the party and state delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to our country and other socialist countries was a new manifestation of the traditional relations of friendship between the fraternal socialist countries.

The Bulgarian public greets the representatives of the heroic freedom-loving and industrious Korean people who, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, with a firm step is making a great headway on the road to an economical and social upsurge, and is carrying into effect the resolutions, adopted by the 6th Party's Congress.

The friendship between the Bulgarian and the Korean peoples is traditional and long-lasting, the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Socialist Internationalism are a stable basis for their bilateral relations. The successfully expending Bulgarian-Korean cooperation gains now a new impetus. The ties between the two peoples develop and strengthen in an all-round way; in the political, trade and cultural fields. The enhancement of these relations, the improvement of their coordinated actions not only contributes to each of the two countries to resolve successfully their own problems, but has a wholesome effect on the international climate. For the socialist countries are that power which, supported by the other revolutionary streams of our times, are able to oppose the aggressive plans of the imperialists, to ward off the danger of a nuclear war, to protect the peace and the social progress on the earth.

The recent Bulgarian-Korean summit confirmed the progressive development of the bilateral relations. The high stage this development reached was endorsed with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This treaty will give a great impulse to the further promotion of the all-round bilateral relations, in the interest of both peoples, for the cause of peace and socialism. The dynamic promotion of the ties will be illustrated by the expanding of the trade exchange and techno-scientific cooperation on the base of the agreement concluded between the governments of both countries for the promotion of the economic cooperation until the 2000th year.

We would like to express our great satisfaction with the results of Comrade Kim Il Sung's recent visit to our country and it is our firm belief that it will contribute to the further development and strengthening of the friendship between our two fraternal peoples, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We are living in turbulent times. Mankind is in danger of thermo-nuclear war That is why the policy of the countries from the socialist community is of great importance. During the meetings, held by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kim Il Sung, the firm conviction was expressed that the dangerous arms race can be stopped and the peaceful future of the humanity can be and must be safeguarded.

The tasks that the peopies of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea set themselves to resolve by means of their inspired work, can be realized only in an atmosphere of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation all over the world.

The consolidation of the international security, the decreasing of the tension, is in the interest of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, what is a steady groundwork for their cooperation, as well as for their solidarity with the peace-loving forces all over the world, against the aggressive policy of the imperialism and especially this one of the most reactionary circles of the USA. The so-called "zones of the vital interests" of the White House include also the Korean Peninsula. The Pentagon maintains in South Korea a forty thousands' occupying corps. From its military bases, last autumn the president of the USA turned his eyes to the North and by his provocative speeches confirmed again his military ambitions as well as the full backing the USA gives to the reactionary regime in Seoul. The crucial national problem of the Korean people – the reunification of the country can be resolved only after the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea. The People's Republic of Bulgaria resolutely denounced the attempts of the imperialism to perpetuate a divided Korea. Comrade Todor Zhivkov reaffirmed our invariable stand of principle on this subject as he declared: "We are for the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, without any outside interference."

Our Party and our people support the moves of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea aimed at the signing of a peace treaty, which will take the place of the now existing agreement for suspension of hostilities, the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South, the reciprocal reduction of the military forces, the transformation of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of these proposals will change considerably the situation in the peninsula and will be of great importance for easing the tensions in the Far East.

In the present complicated international situation, the U.S. administration as well as the most reactionary imperialist forces, pursue their course of total confrontation and mounting the tension in the world. The last Washington Session of NATO confirmed their intentions to continue the installment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. That means the danger of a thermo-nuclear disastrous war is increasing.

Staking on an unprecedented large-scaled and reckless arms race, the international reactionary forces aim at disrupting the established strategic balance of forces, trying to reach unilateral military superiority. Their goals are well known: to dictate their conditions from "the position of strength", to lead the officially proclaimed "crusade" against the socialism, to oppress the natural aspiration of the peoples to revolutionary and democratic reforms.

The peace, the security and the fortunes of mankind are at stake. But despite the threatening danger we are convinced that the plans of the militarists will fail. Because the socialist countries, the Communist and Workers' Parties, the National-Liberation and anti-military movements, likewise all the sober-minded people on our planet are for peace, cooperation and progress.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries make constructive proposals aimed at the reaching of mutually acceptable agreements to prevent a thermo-nuclear holocaust. These proposals, which the U.S.A. passes over in silence or answers by refusal, meet with approval and support on behalf of the world's public.

The peaceful coexistance between states having different social systems, is in the basis of the foreign policy of our country. We have always been striving and will strive for detente and disarmament, for mutual understanding and cooperation. In our opinion, nowadays there are no problems which can not be solved through negotiations, but fair one, based on the principles of equality and equal security.

By her consistent foreign policy, the People's Republic of Bulgaria makes a contribution to the struggle to ease the international tension, to safeguard the peace in the world, to the promotion of the cooperation all over the world.

Towards Fulfilment of 10 Long-Term Objectives Of Socialist Economic Construction in DPRK (2)

(Continued from the No. 1,203 issue of The People's Korea)

Coal Industry

Self-Sufficiency Rate of Raw Materials Reaches 70 Percent

The important features of socialist construction in the DPRK is to establish self-sufficiency in the supply of resources and materials. Under the policy, followed immediately after Korea's liberation, of building an independent national economy Korea has strived for the development of coal industry consistently in order to utilize abundant coal resources (coal reserves estimated at 8 billion tons) as raw materials and energy resources. As a result, the rate of self-sufficiency in the supply of materials needed for domestic production reaches 70 percent. As for fuel and energy, electric power including anthracite thermal power and hydraulic power attains a 100 percent self-sufficiency. Though Korea imports oil from the Soviet Union, China and Iran, its dependence on oil is minimal as compared with its total energy consumption.

Meanwhile, the DPRK depends on imported coking coal is necessary for steel production, but iron and steel manufacture production by anthracite is being studied and developed by cultivating new techniques. Besides, Korea makes fabrics domestically from chemical fibres like vinalon which is made from coal. Self-sufficiency in products including synthetic rubber, chemical and herbicides is being attained one after another.

Growth of Coal Production (unit: million tons)

Fiscal year	Output
1960	10.41
1961	11.71
1962	13.2
1963	14.04
1964	14.04
1970	14.4
1975	50
Second Seven-Year Plan (-1984)	70-80
As one of the ten long-term objectives	120

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socialist education and constantly develop educational work.

An important thing in improving party guidance of education, he notes, is to launch a vigorous campaign to firmly establish the party's monolithic ideological system among the teaching staff and students and to revolutionize and working-classize them and encourage schools to give effective education.

He points out that an important thing confronting provincial, city and county party committees is to give effective direction to education. These committees should rectify the deviation manifested in their guidance of educational work and should pay close attention to the improvement of this work, he says.

He says for the strengthening of Party guidance over educational work it is necessary to improve the role of university party committees. An important key to develop the work at universities lies in enhancing the role of their party committees, he declares.

Constant Growth and Stabilized Living

Referring to the importance of coal for the economy of Korea, President Kim Il Sung once metaphorically called coal "food of Juche industry." The economy of the DPRK is really powerfully supported by food "coal," as its food.

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Chon Du Hwan: Trampler upon Democracy and Human Rights

— Suppression Exceeds Former Pak Junta —

Chon Du Hwan suppresses democracy and human rights of the south Korean people.

In May, 1980, he seized power at bayonet point, backed by the United States.

Massacre in Kwangju

Chon's largest crime is the Kwangju massacre.

In May 17, 1980, Chon Du Hwan, who virtually seized all powers concurrently holding the then CIC commander and chief of the KCIA, proclaimed martial law throughout the whole of south Korea, wirepulling the interim "president" Choe Kyu Ha.

Then, he faked up a military government named the "special committee for national security measures".

This is called the "May 17 coup d'etat."

In a move against this coup, students of Chonnam and Chosun Universities in Cholla Province staged demonstrations the following day, calling for democracy and opposing the military government.

The demonstration expanded as it was joined by Kwangju citizens.

Chon Du Hwan sent his martial law troops to Kwangju City on the first day of the peaceful demonstration staged in the capital city of South Cholla Province.

The troops perpetrated an indiscriminate murder.

He told his special combat troops dispatched to Kwangju City that they were allowed to kill as many as 70% of the citizens and kill all the youth, branding them as "mobsters."

An eyewitness's account of the Kwangju massacre entitled "Torn Flag" made public on June 5, 1980 by the Japanese Catholic Council for Justice and Peace described the barbarities commited by the Chon's troops in Kwangju as follows: . . . A woman who was dragged by two paratroopers was pregnant. "You slut, What do you have in your bag?" I could not get the real meaning of his word because she did not have a bag. "Don't you know, you slut? I ask you which do you have in your bag, a boy or girl?" Immediately after he said this, I realized what he meant. The woman said "I don't know" in a small trembling voice.

"Well, I will teach you."

Without notice, her one-piece dress was torn and she was stripped naked to the waist. She was stabbed violently in the abdomen with the bayonets of the paratroopers, and her intestines were shown. They tore the abdomen again and pulled out an unborn baby and threw the baby at her . . .

Gun report continued all night – remembered hearing similar gun report in war movies. What on earth were the targets at which the paratroopers shot their Carbin rifles and light maching guns?

The asphalt streets in the central part of the city were already stained with blood and over 500 citizens laid in pools of blood because of indiscriminate fire by martial law command soldiers . . .

In face of this indiscriminate barbarities the Kwangju citizens tried to defend themselves with iron bars and sickles in their hands.

This is how the Kwangju People's Uprising began.

On May 27, Chon Du Hwan ordered some 20,000 paratroopers into Kwangju.

Chon's paratroopers finally took control of Kwangju City.

The citizens were attacked with heavy weapons including tanks, armed helicopters, machine guns and rocket guns.

It is said that victims in the Kwangju massacre finally reached to 2,000-3,000.

1,300 Students Arrested for the Last 3 Years

According to an official figure announced by the Chon junta a total of 1,363 students have been arrested and detained for the past 3 years.

This figure shows how harshly suppression has been perpetrated upon the student movement in comparison with the period of the former dictator Pak Jung Hi.

A total of 786 students were arrested during 6 years since the proclamation of "presidential emergency decree No. 4" by the slain Pak Jung Hi in 1974 until the October 26 1979 assassination of Pak Jung Hi.

Furthermore, the junta of Gen. Chon forcibly enlisted students who participated in demonstrations into military service and had some murdered.

At least 6 students were reportedly murdered at military training campuses.

The murder was made public in a session of the south Korean "national assembly" for the first time on March 15 this year.

Han Hui Chol, a Seoul National University students was found shot with 3 bullets on his chest, when his father identified his son's dead body. (Report on Campus Affairs, February 8, 1984)

A certain Chong, student of Yonsei University in Seoul, was found with a gunshot on his belly when his family members recognized his dead body. (Testimony in a press conference by the chairman of the Democratic Youth and Student Federation on March 12)

Slayed during the forcible conscription were Kim U Hwang of Korea University, Kim Yong Hon of Hanyang University, Ryu Do Yon of Yonsei University, Choe On Sun of Dongguk University and Li Un Song of Song Kyun Kwan University.

Rule with Vicious Laws

Chon Du Hwan arrested democratic personages including Kim Dae Jung without any justifiable reason and sentences death on them at military trials.

Political activities of 99 politicians including former NDP chairman Kim Yong Sam are still banned.

Still now under detention are 93 peoples including Korean students in Japan Soh brothers, involved in the faked-up south Korean democratic front case, and those allegedly involved in the national democratic federation case, the arson at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, Osonghae case and the Revolutionary Party for Reunification case.

For instance, the law on assembly and demonstration which was amended by the Chon junta provides a maximum 7-year-imprisonment for those who participated in an anti-"government" assembly and demonstration (five years in prison by the Pak era law), and a 5-year imprisonment can be imposed on those who "planned" an assembly and demonstration.

He set up the "new national security law" which corresponds to "the Law for Maintenance of the Public Peace" of the old Japanese imperialism.

The newly established "social protection law", which punishes any violator with up to 7 years' imprisonment, aims to isolate and detain those who are recognized as potential perpetrators of a crime.

Moreover, the "public security law" enables the Chon junta to take into 2-year preventive detainment those who refuse to change their political attitude even after they have served out their sentence.

At present Japan-born political prisoners have been detained for more than 8 years under this law.

Opposition to Chon Japan Trip Grows

Following are growing voices and actions in Japan and south Korea opposing to Chon Du Hwan's planned tour of Japan, compiled from the KCNA and other news sources.

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[Japan]

Japanese Civil Organizations

A protest meeting was held on July 31 in Tokyo against Chon Du Hwan's slated tour of Japan by the Action Liaison Council for Solidarity of the Japanese People with the South Korean People and other civil organizations.

The meeting was addressed by representatives of the "Tokyo Liaison Council for Saving Japan-born Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea" and other organizations.

In their speeches they expressed their strong will to wage a broad movement against Chon's trip to Japan.

The meeting adopted a declaration, exposing the criminal aim of his Japan trip and calling for raising louder voices against it in all places.

Japanese Prominent Figures

Statements were issued by various Japanese figures, criticizing Chon Du Hwan's planned Japan trip.

Independent member of the Japanese House of Councillors Utsunomiya Tokuma said: Chon Du Hwan is the author of the Kwangju bloodbath in May 1980.

The south Korean people still remember this.

To invite such a fellow to Japan will aggravate the confrontation between north and south and deepen the south Korean people's distrust in Japan.

Another independent member of the House of Councillors Minobe Ryokichi said: To invite Chon Du Hwan to Japan means only seeking the division of the Korean Peninsula. We desire the reunification of north and south.

Accordingly, we will not tolerate Japan's invitation of Chon Du Hwan.

Ichikawa Makoto, vice-President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, noted that to invite Chon Du Hwan to Japan will only increase the Korean people's distrust in the Japanese government, and declared that Chon Du Hwan must not come to Japan.

Kajitani Shinkisa, commentator on international affairs, said that Chon Du Hwan's scheduled visit to Japan is aimed at completing a Japan-U.S.-south Korea tripartite military alliance and perpetuating Korea's division, national split.

The Japanese government's situation to invite Chon Du Hwan is intolerable for the Japanese and Korean peoples.

Chon's Japan visit were also attacked in statements issued by professor of Tokyo Metropolitan University Yamazumi Masaki, professor of Chuo University Ito Narihiko, director of the youth department of the central headquarters of the National Railway Workers Union Nishizawa Hiroshi, critic Sato Tatsuya, resercher of international affairs Hatada Shigeo and lawyer Morikawa Kinju.

31-Member Group & Sohyo

"The visit would also promote the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance", said a spokesman for a newly-formed group of 31 members of Japan's parliament, lawyers and academics opposing to Chon's Japan trip, according to a Reuter report August 7.

He further said that the visit would raise tensions on the Korean Peninsula and legitimize the south Korean "government."

The new 31-member group and Japan's largest labor union, the General Council of Trade Unions (Sohyo), will sponsor local meetings leading to mass rallies in Tokyo on the eve of Chon's visit, their spokesman said.

Sohyo hopes to coordinate with the Japan Socialist Party which also opposes the visit, while the new body hopes to mobilize citizens' groups, they said.

[South Korea]

Committee for Promotion of Democratisation

Kim Yong Sam, Chairman of the Committee for Promotion of Democratization formed mainly with the opposition forces of south Korea, issued a statement on August 14 against Chon Du Hwan's treacherous tour of Japan, according to Japanese papers dated August 14.

He said in his statement that Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan is aimed at laying political and material foundations for the maintenance and strengthening of the oppressive system.

He further said: "If the Japanese side encourages Chon Du Hwan, betraying the will of the south Korean people, the people will not tolerate the disgrace and a large-scale resistance movement for national slavation will be launched."

Families of S. Korean Conscientious Prisoners

The Council of Families of South Korean Political Prisoners on August 2 issued a statement against Chon's trip to Japan.

They declared in its statement that it would conduct various activities to thwart Chon's trip to Japan.

The statement says: We are dead set against Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan, because it would only serve as an occasion of reducing south Korea again to Japan's new colony.

"We oppose his Japan trip all the more strongly because it might accelerate the economic and cultural infiltration by Japan of south Korea and pave the way for her military aggression, thus increasing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and freezing national division.

"Another main reason of our opposition to Chon Du Hwan's Japan trip is that we want to express the resentment of the people at the zealous support of the Nakasone cabinet of Japan to the anti-democratic and repressive Chon 'regime.'

"What is needed now is to frustrate the scheme of the Japanese ruling quarters in pursuing the road of militarism and smash dictatrorial 'regime' bent on the maintenance of 'power', concludes the statement."

(Continued on page 5)

Japanese Solons Call Chon Trip Prelude to New Axis

— Interviews with Japanese Prominent Figures —

Leading Japanese parliamentarians called the Japanese trip of General Chon Du Hwan an ominous prelude to a new axis between the U.S., Japan and south Korea.

They were recalling the three-powers axis which banded Hitler Germany and Mussolini Italy and Tojo Japan in the last world war.

This comment was made by Mr. Den Hideo, leader of Socialist Democratic League and Member of the House of Councillors and Mr. Minobe Ryokichi, former Tokyo Governer and now Member of the House of Councillors. They attended an anti-nuclear symposium in Tokyo.

They were answering to questions in separate interviews with Li Sang Chil and O Suk Cha, staff reporters of the People's Korea.

Expressing a sharp criticism of the American nuclear presence in south Korea, Mr. Lukas Beckman, former General Secretary of Green Party in west Germany charged the Americans of trying to achieve there what they failed in Vietnam.

In Aug. 18 interviews, in downtown Tokyo, the Japanese parliamentarians said the removal of nuclear weapons from south Korea would make senseless the proposed denuclearization of the Asian and Pacific region.

The interviewees participated in a symposium of the Japanese 22 Committee for the nuclear disarmament and the preservation of the three basic principle against nuclear arms.

The 22 Committee was formed with 22 prominant Japanese figures including Miki Takeo, former Prime Minister and Suzuki Zenko, former Prime Minister and Utsunomiya Tokuma, Member of the House Councillors and Akagi Munenori, former Director General of the Defence Agency.

The symposium was also attended by Mr. Kim Chol, former leader of the United Socialist Party in south Korea and Mr. Lukas Beckman, former General Secretary of Green Party in West Germany as guests.

Here are excerpts from interviews:

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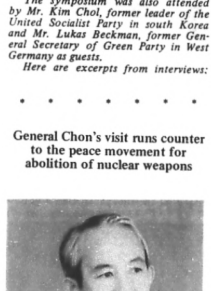
General Chon's visit runs counter to the peace movement for abolition of nuclear weapons



Mr. Den Hideo, leader of Socialist Democratic League and Member of the House of Councillors

On Chon's visit to Japan

As I talked about this problem in a press conference the other day, it is not reasonable that General Chon Du Hwan should visit Japan.

To be short, General Chon's visit is connected directly with the strengthening of bonds between Japan and south Korea based on the strategy of the U.S.A. to be integrated into an alliance against "the Communist bloc" including the U.S.S.R.

So, I said before that I was against his visit and he should not come to Japan now.

I think it runs counter to the peace movement for abolition of nuclear weapons. So, I can't agree to his visit.

Japanese authorities' unwarrantable measures about Korean victims of atomic air raids

I visited a hospital of atomic-bomb victims in Hiroshima actually and found there south Korean victims who had returned to south Korea once and came back to Japan again.

They were one small part of Korean victims and it was limited only to persons with "ROK" nationality. Even in that sense, the Japanese government is discriminating against Koreans.

So, I think, it is our first duty to research the realities of Korean victims because there were many Koreans living in Hiroshima and Nagasaki in those days.

I think, when a law for the relief of victims of atomic air raids is instituted, it must cover Korean victims.

General Chon's visit to Japan is a step toward the triple military alliance between Japan, Italy and Germany

Mr. Minobe Ryokichi, former Tokyo Governer and now Member of the House of Councillors

On the significance of the Japanese 22 Committee

I want the committee to represent directly the voices and feelings of citizens against nuclear bombs and war irrespective of any political party. In this sense, today, many group of citizen came here. I think it is a very good thing that committee should often open a citizens meeting.

On General Chon's visit to Japan

I taught So Sun and So Jun Shik at the Tokyo University of Education (now Tsukuba University). I asked many times the south Korean authorities through our Ministry of Foreign Affairs to enable So brothers to meet their father and brothers, but in vain.

So Jun Shik's term of detention which was supposed to expire in May this year, was extended again. That is unreasonable.

Therefore, I think General Chon Du Hwan ought not to come to Japan as he takes such policy regarding the cases like those of Kim Dae Jung and the So brothers.

His visit would strengthen the military alliance between south Korea, the U.S.A. and Japan. It is like the prewar triple alliance. There should not be any alliance like the prewar axis between Japan, Italy and Germany in the last world war. But, General Chon's visit to Japan is a step toward it.

Chon should not come to Japan.

Mr. Lukas Beckman, former General-Secretary, of Green Party, West Germany.

Q: How did you involve yourself in the anti-nuclear movement?

A: I had an aroused interest in north-south problems, poverty and hunger in the Third World countries.

Q: What is your reaction to the deployment of Pershing II missiles in Europe?

A: A Pershing II missile is not a simple weapone with a nuclear warhead. It is not only an ballistic but also a first-strike weapon, and it can attack deep into the USSR in a short time. So it is particularly dangerous. The NATO at last denied its defensive character with this offensive weapon.

Q: Can I ask your view on the Far East problem, especially on south Korea as a powder magazine?

A: The U.S. hasn't changed its policy since vietnam war. It aims to attain in south Korea what it failed in Vietnam. I think we should oppose all kinds of nuclear weapons, and must take into consideration the structural respect of the nuclear armament.

On the deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea

In my opinion, our first thing to do is to see that Japan should strengthen the non-nuclear three basic principle more and get pledge from the five nuclear powers not to bring nuclear weapons to Japan and not to attack Japan with nuclear weapons.

But, we can't end there. Our next focus is south Korea.

It is a fact patent to the public that there are nuclear weapons in south Korea.

Asian and Pacific denuclearization area will never materialize with the nuclear weapons left intact in south Korea.

I think Mr. Kim Chol's speech was very significant at today's meeting. He said that the conscientious people in south Korea were struggling for the democratization of south Korea and the movement against nuclear weapons was just beginning.

As the movement develops, I think, south Korean people should conduct a campaign against nuclear weapons in concert with Japanese people. Then, it will be connected with the effort toward Asian and Pacific denuclearization area. It is my ideal.

On the significance of the Japanese 22 Committee

The Japanese 22 committee was formed in order to discuss the abolition of nuclear weapons in the world and what we should do for it.

Our first task is we should let Japanese people know about the present situation of nuclear weapons in the world. It is very important to seek for ways of reducing the nuclear weapons of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. and eventually abolishing nuclear weapons in the world as it is in a danger of nuclear war.

For example, Swedish Prime Minister Palme set up the Palme Committee for the abolition of nuclear weapons. But, the Japanese people and Japan the only world's victims of atomic air raids, should carry out a campaign against a nuclear war based on their own experiences of atomic bombing.

(Continued from page 4)

S. Koreans in Japan

The "National Congress for Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and Promotion of Unification" (Hanmintong), an organization of south Koreans in Japan, submitted a written request to the Japanese authorities, calling for the cancellation of the traitor Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan, according to "Minjok Sibo," a Korean newspaper published in Tokyo.

The written request said: Chon Du Hwan is a murderer rejected by our people.

Our people have doubts about the moral sense of the Japanese government which invited such a fellow to Japan.

Chon Du Hwan who takes violent politics as basic means of his rule cannot be called any representative of our people.

For the Japanese government to invite such a man to Japan means that it supports the Chon Du Hwan "regime" and partakes of its suppression of the people. This further deepens Korean distrust in Japan.

The "invitation" of such a fellow to Japan tramples underfoot the people's desire for reunificaiton and lays a big hurdle in the way of unification.

Meanwhile representatives of Hanmintong, "the League of ROK Youth in Japan" and "the Union of ROK Students in Japan", Koreans' organizations under the influence of "the ROK Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan), on July 4 called on the Japanese authorities and protested against Chon's Japan trip and called for its cancellation.

They handed over to the Japanese authorities a collection of more than 95,000 signatures demanding the cancellation of Chon's trip to Japan.

According to an AFP report, members of "Hanmintong" entered a week-long hunger strike in Osaka on August 18 in protest against his trip.

They also staged a demonstration at a park in central Osaka to denounce the scheduled Japan tour of Chon Du Hwan.

Exiled Top S. Korean Director-Made Film Released Here

The premiere of "The Hero of No Return" was held on Aug. 17 at a studio of Uni Japan, Tokyo, prior to its release from Aug. 20.

The film was planned and generally directed by Sin Sang Ok, a famous south Korean film director, and directed by Choe Un Hui, a top south Korean film actress. The scenario was written by Sin Sang Ok.

The two celebrities of the south Korean film-making industry fled from south Korea in 1978 where they found it was difficult to produce films freely under the dictatorial rule. The south Korean intelligence agency, the "Agency for National Security Planning" (ANSP) alleged that they had been kidnapped by the DPRK for political purposes. But the veteran south Korean movie actress and her husband, a famous film director, denied the allegation by the south Korean intelligence agency in their interview with a reporter of Japanese daily Yomiuri Shimbun held in Belgrade in April this year. (Their interview was carried by the Apr. 29 issue of the Japanese English-language daily "Daily Yomiuri" and the Apr. 28 issue of The People's Korea).

At the May 19 press conference held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang Mr. Sin Sang Ok said:

"I thought that the Republic's view of national independence and Juche completely accorded with my concept of film making, which, I felt might be a good subject for films serving the purpose of national unification."

According to their accounts at the Belgrade news conference on Apr. 12, their film company was deprived of business license by the south Korean "government" in 1976 because of the critical stance of the film director to the then Pak Jung Hi junta.

They left south Korea separately in the spring of 1978 and in July of 1978, and met in France. They tried to make films in Europe and the U.S. But the south Korean authorities obstructed their work and refused to permit them to visit the U.S. Ealier, in April and May 1978 their visa applications were filed with the American consul in Hong Kong, but were turned down without any reason given.

While they were in West Germany, they were invited to visit north Korea. A north Korean offer was to help them make whatever film they wanted to produce. They visited Pyongyang in the autumn of 1981 and after that they left for East European countries to prepare for the production of a film. In 1983 the two travelled to the DPRK for a three week visit to take Korean scenes for the film.

The story of the film is based on "the emissary of the Korean Emperor at the International Peace Conference held in the Hague in 1907".

The emissaries of the Korean Emperor Kojong, including Li Jun, went to the Hague in 1907 to attend the 2nd International Peace Conference held there, in order to save Korea from the danger of national ruin as a colonial appendage to Japan. Their plan was crushed by U.S. and Japanese obstructive manoeuvres and the Korean emissary Li Jun committed suicide there.

The film hits at the crimes of Japan who occupied Korea and the U.S. who trampled underfoot the destiny of a weak and small nation in league with Japan.

The special prize of the Chairman of its Organising Committee was awarded to Mrs. Choe Un Hui, who directed the feature film "The Hero of No Return" at the 24th Karlovy Vary International Film Festival held from July 6 to 18 in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, where 162 long and short films from 65 countries were presented.

The film evoked deep interest among participants in the festival and was highly praised by the jury committee.

The film was released in East European countries and in only three months the film drew an audience of 5 million.

The film was produced by the Sinfilm Studio whose office is located in Budapest, Hungary, with the cooperation of DPRK and Czechoslovakian movie circles.

Story of "Hero of No Return"

Li Jun, emissary of the Korean Emperor Kojong, attended the Second International Peace Conference held in the Hague in 1907. Through the representation of Li Jun, the drama shows the anguish of despair suffered by a man who had no sense of independence and an unforgettable lesson of history which the Korean people will always remember.

The beginning of the 20th century is the historical background of the film. The dark clouds were hanging low over Korea, carrying an ominous foreboding of national ruin. Because of the treacheries of the Five Ulsa Traitors including Li Wan Yong, the feudal government of Li dynasty was forced to conclude the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" with Japan in 1905 and Korea's governmental and diplomatic powers were transferred to Japan. As a result the destiny of the country and the people were at stake.

The Korean people were infuriated at the aggressive moves of Japan to annex Korea to its country, and rose up in righteous volunteers struggles against Japan and Korean intellectuals waged brisk patriotic enlightenment movements.

Li Jun, the hero of the drama, was patriot, and plunged himself into the turbulent current of the times. But he keenly realizes that these struggles and movements will not be able to save the country already on the decline. So he seeks to achieve national independence by relying on great countries, particularly on the United States which is calling for "self-determination of peoples."

He happens to be informed by an American named Hulbert that the Second International Peace Conference would be held at the Hague in June 1907. He is overjoyed now, considering that there is a bright prospect of regaining Korea's sovereign rights. He decides to win back the lost state powers through positive diplomatic activities at the Dutch capital. Li Jun succeeds in obtaining the personal letter of the Emperor and credentials, with the help of Lord So, President of the Privy Council, who is hostile to Japan and a court lady.

Now, Li Jun is going to leave for the International Peace Conference as Korea's emissary. His heart is torn to shreds at the thought of the harm to be

(Continued on page 7)

Ms Choe Un Hui (left) and Sin Sang Ok (second from the right) at a film studio in Czechoslovakia

"Film and Woman Director"

Choe Un Hui, vice-president of the Sinfilm Studio, who had directed the feature film "The Hero of No Return" spoke on the subject "Film and Woman Director" at a free rostrum at the Karlovy Vary International Film Festival held from July 6 to 18 in Czechoslovakia, the KCNA reported on Aug. 9.

She said that for more than 30 years in south Korea and Southeast Asia she had lived as a drama and film actress and director and played various roles in many dramas and more than 300 films from the classic dramas of Greece to modern avant-garde dramas and directed five films.

She said she deserted from south Korea a few years ago as there was no free atmosphere for her creative activity and is now producing films in Eastern Europe as she desires.

Noting that she was surprised to see many female directors in Eastern Europe, she said she thinks this is a characteristic feature of socialist society.

In the Western capitalist society if one fails once in direction it is very difficult for him to continue his work. But in Eastern Europe as there are no social contradictions and unfavorable conditions female directors have ample opportunity to participate in social affairs and even small countries can produce many successful films, she said.

Saying that in general female directors have little power and capacity of appealing to broad segments of the strong point of portraying their assertions with their sensibility as women, she continued:

I think that we female directors should more patiently and actively participate in social affairs and energetically produce works which may contribute to society as much as male directors', in other words, successful works enjoying absolute response from many spectators.

To this end, I think that novel thought should be directed to the choice of material.

In other words, the scope of their assertions should be diversed as much as male's and have a strong skeleton as male's.

She said that the film "The Hero of No Return" depicts various pains and problems of weak nations in the world and gives a clear answer to them and she challenged material and theme women had not tackled so far and she had thought having nothing to do with her.

She stressed that women, particularly all the women directors in socialist society should actively tackle universal themes and more energetically work and increase their works.

She said that women directors should more greatly contribute to world peace, security and friendship.

In conclusion Choe Un Hui said that she would study harder and widen the scope of her works and make more efforts to produce more works.

Choe Un Hui (center) received a special prize at the 24th Karlovy Vary International Film Festival held in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia

Other Korean emissaries deplored the death of Li Jun (center) who committed suicide at the 2nd International Peace Conference.

Li Jun said at the 2nd International Peace Conference held in the Hague that Korea is a full-fledged independent country.

Japanese Poaching Boats Treated Kindly In DPRK: Says Crewman

A press interview was given on Aug. 6 evening in Hakata Port, Kyushu, with Mr. Tsukishiro, chief fisherman of the Japanese fishing boat "Kaigyo-maru No. 17" detained by a DPRK patrol boat while violating the economic zone of the DPRK. The ship was freed after paying a fine.

His interview was carried on Aug. 7 in a Japanese daily "Nishinihon Shimbun" published in Kyushu.

In the questions and answers, admitting that his boat had violated the DPRK economic zone, he said, however, he and his fellow crewmen were kindly treated while investigated by the DPRK authorities concerned.

The Japanese boat "Kaigyo-maru No. 17" was detained by a DPRK patrol boat along with two other fishing boats "Kirishima-maru No. 38," and "Seiho-maru No. 38" at the end of July and released at the beginning of August. They safely returned to Hakata Port, Fukuoka Prefecture, Kyushu on Aug. 6.

Question: Tell the situation when your boat was captured?

Answer: It was just before 11:00 o'clock a.m. July 25. We all were sleeping after a previous night operation.

We were not aware that a DPRK patrol boat was approaching. We were awakened by a noise, when the sound of our ship colliding with something unknown. Standing before us were 15-16 young soldiers in their 20s with automatic rifles in their hands.

They immediately blocked the radio-room and confiscated the log.

Q: Where were you investigated?

A: For about six hours we were towed to Chongin Port. We were questioned by the officials concerned inside the ship for 30 minutes. Four responsible men of each ship landed at the port, where they were investigated. In the ship we were allowed to be free. Our ship had enough food.

Q: Tell us the attitude of the DPRK officials?

A: They were very kind and polite. We were treated like their guests, though we intruded into their exclusive economic zone.

According to our logbook, we violated the economic zones of the DPRK eight times and hooked 70 tons of fish.

However, officials in charge of investigation made allowance for our situation, saying, "You, too, are in a difficult situation." The number of our violation of the economic zone was reduced to three and our hawl changed to 4.2 tons. Cuttlefishes we caught were not confiscated.

Q: Did you actually violate the economic zone of the DPRK?

A: Yes, we did. That is true. Our three ships moved into the North Korean territorial waters in order to get out of the fishery zone of the Soviet Union. We intruded into 18 km deep inside the north Korean economic zone.

Q: When did you know that you would be released?

A: Two officials of the Marine Resources Control-Protection Department came from Pyongyang told us that we were able to return home after 15 days, if we paid a fine.

The fine was set at a total of 38,000,000 yen for three ships. So I landed at the port and telephoned the Association of Deep-sea Fishery in Fukuoka City from hotel Chongin. We knew in the evening that day that the fine was transferred to Korea and that we would be set free on Aug. 4.

Q: Describe the situation at the time of your release?

A: At 1:30 p.m. on Aug. 4, all the crewmen of three boats were gathered at the port. We were told by the officials, "Though you caused damage to the DPRK, we will release you, simply by fining you. Good luck." When we were leaving the port, some 10 officials gave us a send-off.

Q: Do you have any information about "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" of which the captain died? (On the case of "Yachiyo-maru", See Page 6 of the No. 1,204 issue of The People's Korea)

A: On the morning of July 29, we were told that President Kim Il Sung personally told a personage concerned to free us and that we would be released soon. However, we were not released even when it darkened. We thought something strange, when we heard that "Yachiyo-maru No. 36" was captured, which we were told had infiltrated into the economic zone and even deep into the military boundary of the DPRK. It was said that the ship didn't obey an order to lie to. At the port "Yachiyo-maru" was seen moored at beside "Kirishima-maru No. 38". Crewmen of "Yachiyo-maru" except the skipper looked fine.

Participants of the 1984 World Conference Against A-H Bombs Call for Withdrawal Of N. Weapons, Mil. Bases from S. Korea

Twenty-two event participants of the 1984 World Conference against A & H Bombs Aug. 9 issued a statement demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea with their nuclear weapons. Follows a full text of their statement:

We, participants in the 1984 World Conference against A & H Bombs, will draw a serious attention to the fact that though 31 years have passed since the conclusion of the Korean Armistice Agreement, a lasting peace and security have not yet been attained on the Korean Peninsula. On the contrary, the likelihood of a nuclear war seems to be an increasing possibility there.

The U.S. administration deploys some 40,000 troops and 1,000 nuclear weapons in south Korea and the U.S.-"ROK" joint military exercises codenamed "Team Spirit" have been staged as preparation of a nuclear war every year against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this context it must be born in mind that the U.S. administration is now considering the deployment of neutron weapons in south Korea.

The planned visit of south Korean strong man Chon Du Hwan to Japan is perceived as an opportunity to step up the formation of a US-Japan-S. Korea Axis Military Alliance.

As an epoch-making step to prevent the ever-growing danger of war in Korea and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way, the DPRK proposed to have talks with the United States and the Seoul authorities. Despite the Pyongyang's serious peaceful efforts, Washington and Seoul have not respond affirmatively to the proposed 3-way talks.

In view of the above-mentioned facts, we demand the following:

1. That the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons be withdrawn immediately from south Korea.
2. Northeast Asia be marked out as a nuclear-free, peace zone.
3. That the Korean Armistice Agreement replaced by a peace agreement.
4. That the Pyongyang-proposed 3-way talks be realized.

Mr. Bruce Gagnon, Mobilization for Survival (U.S.)
Dr. Samuel Bloom, scholar (U.S.)
Ms. Donna Benedetti, scholar (U.S.)
Ms. Steffany Autumn, American Indian Movement (U.S.)
Mr. Jerry Hatigan, lawyer, Roman Catholic, peace activitist (U.K.)
Mr. Jim Walshe, vice-President, Australia Railway Union (ARU) (Australia)
Mr. Jeff Jones, National Convention delegate (ARU) (Australia)
Ms. Surjeet Kauwell, Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDEF) (India)
Ms. Maria Teehan, Organization of People for Indigenous Rights (Guam)
and others.

(Continued from page 6)

done by the Japs to his family. And yet, he does not tell his wife about his secret mission for security reasons. His wife perceives her husband's resolve. At the assassination of Ito, she asks him not to worry about the family and encourages him to attain his objective at all costs.

On his way to the Hague he visits north Jiandao where he is informed that one of his close acquaintances fell in the battle against Japan as a righteous volunteer. He is extremely aggrieved. And yet, he finds the sweetheart of the dead that a weak and small nation like Korea can achieve independence only by appealing to conscience of humanity with the help of great powers like the US.

Li Jun, Li Sang Sol and Li Ui Jong cover thousands of miles to get to the Hague. In spite of the Emperor's personal letter and credentials, they are not recognized as delegates of an independent country, and they are about to be forced out of a hotel.

Around this time there appears Hulbert, the unscrupulous imposter who has tried to make money by taking advantage of Li Jun's national chastity. He makes arrangements for Li Jun to attend the Conference as he has cajoled a huge sum of money out of the emissary.

At the venue of the Conference Li Jun substantiates the unlawfulness of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" forced on Korea by Japs and submits petitions to various foreign delegates and holds press conferences.

On the other hand, the Japanese and American delegates hatch a plot to expel the Korean delegates.

Informed of the appearance of Li Jun and his party in the Hague, Ito Hirobumi, the Japanese Resident-General in Korea, attaches blame to Emperor Kojong. He insolently declares that Japan will wage a war with Korea and that he will bring the emperor to his senses by having the mainstay of the 500-year-old Li dynasty pulled down. Emperor Kojong finally succumbs to Ito's intimidation and agrees to send to the Conference a message that he has never sent any emissary.

Thus, owing to the conspiracy of American and Japanese imperialists the emissary's right of representation is considered illegal. The American delegate casts off his mask and asks Li Jun to get out of the conference hall despite the latter's request for sympathetic assistance. As a last resort, Li Jun appeals to the sense of justice and conscience of foreign delegates, who only deride and disdain him. Only then does Li Jun wake from his long illusion and clearly realize horrendous reality--the black intentions of the Americans and the hypocritical nature of the "International Peace Conference". He keenly feels that his hopes have been too fantastic and he has been too naive.

For his national humiliation before the eyes of the world, Li Jun cannot control his anger and makes a fiery speech to castigate the US and Japan and delegates of other great powers.

"What do you mean self-determination of peoples"? You are not qualified to chatter about peace and justice.

"Listen to me. Our Korea is a full-fledged independent country and does not recognize the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty". We Koreans don't want to be slaves of the Japs. Now, look at our Korean nation's spirit of defiance! Long live the independence of Korea! "

Thus shouting, Li Jun produces a knife and rips his abdomen open. Blood spurts at the hall of the international Conference before he falls.

Li Jun dies in the arms of Li Sang Sol and Li Ui Jong who rush to the scene with torn hearts. Breathing his last Li Jun says, "I wish I could write words in the sky with this blood so that everybody can see: that if one believes in others' strength, one's country falls--"

The film presents historical personalities and facts in accordance with the principle of historicity and modernity. It impressively shows the life of the hero also from the angle of humanics.

(Continued from page 3)

This is fundamentally different from what it is in capitalist countries. For example, the main energy source of advanced capitalist countries, including Japan, West Germany and France, is crude oil. They almost depend on oil import. If the supply of oil should be stopped, all industry would also stop operation. This situation would inevitably give a chattering blow to man's living itself.

It is well known that in the wake of the oil crisis, capitalist countries were plagued by inflation and deep depression: stagflation became serious, unemployment figures shot up and the poverty of the people increased.

But such a situation will not happen in the DPRK in the future because a larger part of energy resources and raw materials of industry are domestically produced coal.

Korea Accounts for 10 Percent of World's Lignite Production

The present total output of coal in the DPRK amounts to 50 million tons (in 1975). Its output per capita is 3,125 kilograms. This will be about 15 times that in Japan (212 kg in 1974). Moreover, the Second Seven-Year Plan sets the production goal of coal at 70-80 million tons and under the ten long-term objectives to be attained by the end of the 1980's, coal output is targeted at 120 million tons. In the future, coal production is expected to grow by leaps and bounds.

The most important of the powerful coal mines in the DPRK is the coal mine complex in the Anju district. At present, in the complex, a major expansion project and a campaign to raise annual coal production to 70 million-100 million tons are under way.

One hundred million tons of coal account for 80 percent of the targeted coal output in one of the Seven-Year objectives. This is a gigantic production goal accounting for a tenth of the world's brown coal production.

At present, South Africa, the largest coal-producing country in Africa (the seventh largest in the world), produces about 90 million tons of coal and West Germany, one of the leading coal-producing countries in Europe, about 85 million tons (the eighth in the world). If we compare Anju with them, we will understand the scale of coal production by the Anju district coal mine.

The enthusiasm of workers in the Anju district about the expansion project shows the self-confidence of the DPRK which is carrying out economic construction by utilizing home-produced resources.

Modernized Miners' Town

The Government extends unstinted care to the coal mine workers who can be said the manstay of the economy. Most underground work is mechanized and safety measures and a comfortable working environment are provided in all coal mine.

For example, Anju, a city of miners, is really a beautiful, modern city. High-rise 6-15 storied apartment houses line its main street. They all are heated by the central heating system of the latest fashion. Department stores and general hospitals with a total floor space of thousands square metres are located in the centre of the city.

Besides, the city is a place of recreation and relaxation for the citizens and a place of study for the workers, provided with culture and sports facilities including an international hotel, a theatre, a movie theatre, a library, a gymnasium and a children's palace.

As long as coal remains the main energy source and raw material of the DPRK, the world of coal miners will continue to prosper increasingly in future, too. (To be continued)

"We Absolutely Oppose This Anti-National, Traitorous Diplomacy with Japan"

– Emergency Declaration of S. Korean Christian Youth & Students on Chon Do Hwan's Planned Visit to Japan –

In the first public opposition to Chon Du Hwan's planned visit to Japan, 8 south Korean Christian and youth groups made public a statement on July 23, saying that his visit is "an unacceptable pilgrimage of anti-national, traitorous diplomacy which simply betrays the nation's dignity and is based only on advantages of a political dimension."

Here is the full text of the statement entitled, "We Absolutely Oppose This Anti-National, Traitorous Diplomacy with Japan."

Having received the sudden report this past July 7th at the Korea-Japan Foreign Ministers' Consultation that "mutual consent was given to make efforts to bring about the official state visit to Japan of President Chun Doo Hwan at a suitable time this fall," we Christian youth and students called an emergency countermeasures meeting. We are reminded of the traitorous diplomacy with Japan 20 years ago done by the Park Chung Hee regime and the blood of the people rising up against this and we considered this problem, which is a serious one exerting an important influence on the history of the people. At this countermeasures meeting, the result of examining all aspects of this problem was that we judged Pres. Chun's planned state visit to Japan to be an unacceptable pilgrimage of anti-national, traitorous diplomacy which simply betrays the nation's dignity and cause and is based only on advantages of a political dimension. We also resolved on such expressions as those below in our position of strong opposition.

1) The Japanese ruling class has, in the past, not once seriously apologized for the enormous atrocities they committed against us in the past, and even now their imperialistic, aggressive nature has not essentially changed. Especially as seen in the stupid expressions uttered several times by Japanese government officials and in the distortions of history textbooks, they have incessantly attempted to rationalize and beautify the past cruel, colonial reign of brutality.

Also, the Korean brothers and sisters living in Japan, who are the products of forcible drafting to accomplish Japan's own war purposes, are seriously discriminated against, including by the practice of forcible fingerprinting. Also, in the speech on the part of Japan in the process of the so-called normalization of diplomatic relations between Korea and Japan as well as in the words of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone when he made his state trip to Korea in January last year, there were only vague references to the past and a resolve to make sincere self-reflections regarding their historical crimes cannot be detected. In light of such precedents, it is crystal clear what attitude and words Hirohito, the enemy which our people cannot forgive and the war criminal of the Pacific War, will take when he meets Pres. Chun. In such a situation, talking about "raising the curtain on a new era" or "the settlement of all accounts for post-war relations" between Korea and Japan and other such things are irrational acts which mean the oblivion of the history of our nation's suffering and Japan's cruel, criminal actions. For these reasons, we absolutely oppose Pres. Chun's state visit to Japan and particularly the audience with the war.

2) In the last 20 years since Korea and Japan "normalized" diplomatic relations, Japan, in the good name of cooperation and friendship, has not only accelerated substantial economic aggression, but is today introducing rapid militarization which has become a new menace to us. On the base of powerful economic strength built up during this time and at America's instigation, Japan is now trying to surface as Asia's big political and military power. Regardless of the size of the matter, they have contrived to magnify their political influence by either posing as our supporters or collaborators. Also, at the same time, while they are beautifying their militaristic past domestically, they openly claim "the Japanese archipelago is an unsinkable aircraft carrier" and talk of blockading the 4 straits and so on, falsifying the name of their "Peace Constitution" and building up an efficient military power which brings apprehensions to the many Asian countries surrounding Japan.

In this kind of situation, it is said that one of the important purposes of this state trip of Pres. Chun to Japan is a chance to solidify the so-called Korea-U.S.-Japan Trilateral Cooperative Security System. However, this will be an opportunity to subject our country's military strength to the influence of America along with Japan. Several times in the past, our nation has been trampled down by aggression. Even now, Japan's military, not criticizing themselves for the past, assumes the Korean Peninsula as their own strategic territory and we think it is clear how this will become a chance to begin going in and out of our country openly on the excuse of "cooperation." This means, specifically, that our nation will be absorbed a second time politically, economically, militarily, and in every possible aspect, under the influence of Japan in conjunction with the U.S., and it means confronting the general crisis of a new subordination. Not only that, but being incorporated into the Korea-U.S.-Japan trilateral cooperative security system, which has no connection with the will of our people, seems to contain dangers of being engulfed in a dispute for influence by the big powers and inviting the extermination of the nation. This is something to which we can never assent.

3) Recently, the present regime, turning its eyes away from such serious problems mentioned above, has been intent only on the interests of the regime. Through discussion of the violent coup d'etat and the corruption and incompetence afterwards, the present regime, which lacks the support of the people within the country, has continued to carry out policies which are totally against the peoples' will in order to obtain support from America and other foreign powers. At a time when we should keep a sharp eye out so much the more, particularly in our relations with Japan one National Assembly member from Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party uttered such unbelievable words as "Are there no arrangements to invite the Japanese Emperor?" and so on; reports are frequently made about Japan through TV broadcasts; programs of interviews with Japanese are often shown; and Japanese shadings are fostered right inside the home. Besides that, such things as the "Honeymoon Period" in Korea-Japan diplomacy are being emphasized and a policy to disarm our justified caution towards Japan is stealthily being carried out. They are scheming generally to bring out in the open the anti-national, traitorous diplomacy with Japan, advanced through such processes above, through Pres. Chun's announced trip to Japan. Unless this can be prevented, it is clear that the Japanese side will, under the banner of goodwill, friendship, cooperation, and so on, make plain our subordination under political and military control, beginning with a mass cultural offensive on the occasion of next year's so-called 20th Year of the Normalization of Korean-Japanese Diplomatic Relations.

4) For the above reasons, we:

I. Strongly demand the annulment of President Chun Doo Hwan's plan for a state visit to Japan.

II. Demand that Japan should clearly and candidly apologize for past atrocities against our people, and not repeat the atrocities of the past by forming an illicit union with the Chun regime, which does not have the support of the people.

III. For the embodiment of our position given above and calling for the participation of conscientious people, including all Christians and patriotic citizens as well as Japanese Christians, we resolve to struggle mightily in order to cancel the present plan for Pres. Chun to officially visit Japan and to hold on to an independent position regarding Japan.

5) Our position above was decided not by insisting that the discordant condition with Japan, our closest neighboring country, always remain as is, but from a position of expressing hopes for open-minded, frank self-reflection and reconciliation regarding past history and for the true friendship of people gronded in a new view of international relations which secure true peace. At the same time, it is grounded in our faithful conscience that our unjust history will not be repeated another time. We are confident that the struggle arising from such a position will become a contribution existing an international order filled with true justice involving the realization of peace in Northeast Asia.

July 23, 1984

Korean Student Christian Federation
Korea Ecumenical Youth Council
Presbyterian Church of Korea National Youth Association
Presbyterian Church in the Republic of Korea National Youth Association
Korean Methodist Church National Youth Association
Korean Salvation Army National Youth Association
Korean Episcopal Church National Youth Association
Korean Evangelical Church National Youth Association

(Continued from page 1)

the north," which in reality is nonexistent, is a feeble pretext upon which he bases his political terror. In the name of national security Chon has suppressed freedom and made a mockery of human rights in south Korea. It is no wonder that his popular support is so weak and that the forces of true democracy are growing daily in the south.

Like his promises of more political freedom, his call for clean government and eradication of corruption is largely a joke. The ranks of south Korea's ruling elite are filled with bribe takers and givers, tax skimmers, favor brokers and all manner of political racketeers. A recent case in point was the scandal involving the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Jung Nae Hiuk, who was fired from his position for the way he amassed a huge fortune in a relatively short period of time. This sort of thing is not at all uncommon among south Korean leaders; as a matter of fact this behavior seems to flourish under Chon. Again, the people are the victims of such corruption and they find it necessary, indeed natural, to oppose the government and fight for freedom and democracy. It is not difficult to understand why such opposition exists in south Korea.

Can such a "government" be considered legitimate? Without the support of the majority of the people can Chon Doo Hwan honestly be called south Korea's president–an office that necessarily implies popular support and inbiased leadership for the good of all the people? The answers to these questions are obvious, but the answer to the question of why Japan would lend support to such a regime by inviting its leader to visit here and accord him all the prerogatives of a leader of a legitimate state is not so easily perceived.

Dirty Politics

The Japanese government is engaging in a dirty political game by welcoming Chon to Tokyo. Chon's visit to Japan strongly implies approval and support by the Japanese government for Chon and his bloody methods. This strengthens Chon's own position while delivering a serious blow to all the noble efforts–the blood, tears and toil–of all those in south Korea who are sincerely fighting for democracy. Imagine how disappointed and frustrated they must feel at seeing Chon fly to a hero's welcome in Japan. Indeed, Japan is dealing these people a cold slap in the face for all their trials and struggle. One can understand the outrage of one south Korean anti-government group in warning that "if Japan encourages Chon's regime in disregard of South Korean people's anguish, it would result in provoking an anti-Japanese national campaign in the country."

Chon's visit to Japan also sends a resounding message to the world that Japan, by supporitng ruthless dictators, has greater priorities than the strengthening and maintaining of democratic institutions for the protection of freedom and human rights. Chon's visit is politically, militarily and economically motivated. Democracy and freedom are far down the list of considerations when today's international big-power politics is concerned.

Indeed, the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance will be given an ominous boost as a result of Chon's trip. General Lee Ki Paek, chairman of the south Korean Chiefs of Staff, will accompany Chon on his visit. He plans to meet with Japan's General Keitaro Watanabe, chairman of the Joint Staff Council. Put in the context of Japan's recent military build-up and the U.S.'s strategic interests in East Asia–interests which allegedly justify nearly 1,000 nuclear warheads based on Korean soil as well as 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in Korea and 57,000 stationed in Japan–this meeting of Japanese and Korean military leaders during Chon's visit has a very portentous air about it.

With the strengthening of such threatening military ties in the region, what is Pyongyang to think of Japan's welcoming of Chon? Pyongyang will likely receive the clear message that Japan is not really sincere in its efforts at normalizing relations and supporting reunification efforts on the peninsula. Japan appears to reject a more balanced approach to the problems on the Korean peninsula. This can only serve to create more tensions and render chances of rapproachment even more remote.

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